



# INITIATIVE FOR CONSERVATION IN THE ANDEAN AMAZON FY 2012 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT

*PURUS-MANU CONSORTIUM*

*WORLD WILDLIFE FUND, INC. (WWF)*

## **1. PROJECT FACT SHEET**

1.1. NAME OF THE PROJECT: CONSERVING THE AMAZON  
HEADWATERS OF THE PURUS-MANU CONSERVATION CORRIDOR

1.2. DATES (START/FINISH)

AGREEMENT/CONTRACT: 9/30/2011 TO 9/30/2015

REPORT PERIOD: 9/30/2011 TO 9/30/2012 PRIME PARTNER: WWF

1.3. NAME OF PROGRAM MANAGER: HEIDI RUBIO TORGLER

E-MAIL: [heidi.rubio@wwfperu.org](mailto:heidi.rubio@wwfperu.org)

PHONE NUMBER: 511 4402133

1.4. NAME OF USAID AGREEMENT OFFICE REPRESENTATIVE (AOR):  
MONICA ROMO

1.5. NAME OF ALTERNATE AOR/COR: CONNIE CAMPBELL

1.6. USAID MECHANISM NUMBER: AID-OAA-A-11-00022

### 1.7. OVERALL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION:

The Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor (PMCC) contains important Amazonian headwaters, and faces a number of significant threats including habitat loss and degradation from unsustainable resource use and poorly planned and monitored infrastructure projects, but also offers the opportunity to develop and to disseminate successful models for sustainable conservation and livelihoods in indigenous territories, protected areas and private and communal lands.

WWF has partnered with CARE, Frankfurt Zoological Society, the Regional Organization of AIDESEP in Ucayali (*Organización Regional de AIDESEP Ucayali* - ORAU), the Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature (Fundación Peruana para la Conservación de la Naturaleza – ProNaturaleza) and Propurús.

*The project's overall goal is to secure the long-term conservation of the PMCC and key flora and fauna species that benefit local communities and indigenous groups, through a combination of on-the-ground interventions to build protected area and natural resource management and environmental governance capacity, coupled with efforts to build enabling regional and national policies that complement local actions.*

We aim to meet this goal through achieving three conservation objectives:

- By 2015, the Upper Purus National Park, Purus Community Reserve Protected Areas and Territorial Reserves are fully implementing management and financial sustainability plans, with well-trained government staff and civil society management committees.
- By 2015, implementation of sustainable natural resource management practices and effective control of illegal activities in 4 landscapes in Yurua, Purus, Sepahua and Madre de Dios, in the area of influence of the UPNP and the PCR, leading to improved socio-economic well-being of local communities and reduced threat intensity.
- Creation of an enabling policy framework that ensures the long-term conservation of the area of the PMCC and the economic well-being of its inhabitants.

Through **Objective 1** we will contribute to improving the management of the National Park and Communal Reserve by supporting the implementation of management plans, building staff capacity of both PAs and ECOPURUS, which is in charge of managing the Reserve. Similarly, we will strengthen civil society to contribute to the efficient management of the PA. Through the development and implementation of a financial sustainability plan for the Purus Communal Reserve and Alto Purus National Park, the headquarters of these protected areas will be able to ensure efficient long-term management of the area. Furthermore, the territorial reserves (TR) for indigenous peoples in and voluntary isolation and initial contact, which are areas of high relevance for conservation along the corridor,

will be strengthened through close collaboration with INDEPA to accomplish the recognition of two of the four TRs as indigenous reserves, and to build and implement mechanisms to protect these areas.

Through **Objective 2** we will contribute to improving the sustainable use of natural resources in Purus, Yurua, Sepahua and Tahuamanu/Las Piedras. Overall, we will provide specific actions for indigenous and local communities to sustainably manage wildlife and non-timber forest resources. We will also work with forest concessionaires to improve the management of timber species according to environmental and social standards and the Peruvian law. We also seek the consolidation of sustainable productive activities in the district of Tahuamanu (Tahuamanu and Las Piedras river basins) to mitigate threats to the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve and the Alto Purus National Park.

Through **Objective 3**, the project will minimize threats to the corridor and strengthen policies and politics for the conservation of the corridor in the long term. The project seeks to improve hydrocarbon activities in the PMCC to incorporate better environmental and social management. In addition, the project is working to build technical capacity of the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU) and Madre de Dios (GOREMAD) and help them improve their policies for forest management. In addition, we will design and implement a strategy to maintain the resilience of ecosystems and production systems of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor against climate change. Finally, we want the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor to be considered as a natural asset and object of national pride.

## 2. ACHIEVEMENTS OVERVIEW

During this first year, the Consortium was formed and work was carried out to achieve coordination among its organizations; there was also coordination with other consortiums and with the ICAA ISU. The relationship building and coordination process with actors directly or indirectly part of the project also began. Through the work of the Consortium staff in the field and carrying out analysis, it was possible to update contextual information thus defining actions to be carried out from January 2013, mainly those that correspond to Objective 2. The following summarizes the main achievements of this stage – outlined mainly by product indicators, and is intended to represent part of an ongoing process that will continue during the next year of implementation.

### 2.1. ICAA INTERMEDIATE RESULTS

#### 2.1.1 IR1 – Selected Landscapes Managed Sustainably

**For ICAA IR 1.1.** two achievements were completed: Firstly, the official declaration of the existence of indigenous peoples in isolation and initial contact (PIACI in Spanish) in the five territorial reserves (Murunahua, Mashco Piro, Madre de Dios,

Kugapakori-Nahua-Nanti and Isconahua) by the corresponding Multi-sector Commission; Secondly, a proposal to modify the regulations of the PIACI 28736<sup>1</sup> law has been jointly generated with the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU) and the Regional Government of Madre de Dios (GOREMAD).

The declaration of existence of the PIACI has been achieved by supporting the presence of two indigenous representatives in three Multi-sector Commission<sup>2</sup> meetings carried out in 2012, among others. This is an important step for the categorization process of the four existing territorial reserves in the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor (CCPM in Spanish) as indigenous reserves, which will improve legal protection for these areas. The information needed to support the acknowledgement of the existence of these peoples also contributes to the issuing of the Supreme Decree, which allows the reclassification of Territorial Reserves to make them into Indigenous Reserves. The process is presently in the hands of the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.

Simultaneously, in coordination with the Indigenous Landscapes Consortium (LI), a technical coordination meeting on PIACI was promoted with officers of the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU) and the Regional Government of Madre de Dios (GOREMAD) a total of 32 participants, which are part of the Multi-sector Commission. As a result of this meeting, proposals were produced to modify the PIACI 28736<sup>3</sup> law, as well as a proposal regarding the operational regulations of the Multi-sector Commission. Both proposals were presented to INDEPA in a meeting held in June. The modification of the legal regulation is meant to resolve norms that structure and enable the system to work, such as favorable prior information and consultation on PIACI issues, as well as the penalization of infractions, among other issues.

Finally, in coordination with INDEPA, support was provided to hold a meeting in Madre de Dios Special Commission for PIACI (*Comisión Especial de Madre de Dios para PIACI*, in Spanish), with GOREMAD, National Center for Intercultural Health (*CENSI* in Spanish) of the Ministry of Health and the Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and its Tributaries (*FENAMAD* in Spanish), to start activities aimed at protecting the PIACI in Madre de Dios. In Ucayali we coordinated with INDEPA and

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<sup>1</sup> On May 18th, 2006, Congress issued the Law for the Protection of Indigenous or Native Peoples in isolation or in a situation of initial contact, LAW 28736

<sup>2</sup> The Multi-sector Commission of the Law for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in isolation or initial contact (PIACI) (Law 28736) is a political-technical body in charge of key functions in the PIACI protection regime. The commission prepares the documents for the recognition of PIACI as well the categorization or creation of indigenous reserves. This commission is comprised of representatives of some sectors of the national government, regional and municipal governments, and academic institutions, among others.

<sup>3</sup> On May 18th, 2006, Congress issued the Law for the Protection of Indigenous or Native Peoples in isolation or in a situation of initial contact, LAW 28736

GOREU to resume the creation of the Protection and Contingency Plans for the PIACI in the Ucayali Territorial Reserves, which had not progressed for the past few years, and the present management opened up many opportunities.

At the field level, support was provided to carry out patrols in the Alto Purus National Park (PNAP in Spanish) which directly support the protection of the Madre de Dios TR. Advances were made in the monitoring and evaluation of the control and surveillance post of the Murunahua Territorial Reserve in the Inuya/Mapuya sector.

**The main achievements in IR 1.2** include finishing the PNAP and PCR Management Plans and their official presentation to SERNANP for approval. This process was led by the heads of two PAs with the support of a group of consultants. The process to update the plans included the participation of management committees and the population of the PA areas of influence, in addition to officers from the local governments and specialist institutions.

As part of the capacity building process of the staff from the two PAs, ECOPURUS and the PNAP Management Committees, we began creating the training plan and 04 training events were carried out during this period to complement this endeavor, one of which included the staff from the Manu National Park, Amarakaeri Communal Reserve and Tambopata National Reserve. In addition, a self-evaluation process for ECOPURUS was supported in order to identify challenges being faced by the organization at the level of the board of directors as well as the 26 communities that it represents.

At the field level, using matching funds, financial support was provided to finish setting up signs in the PNAP, cover operating expenses, equipment and the maintenance of the control and surveillance posts. Also, 30 patrols were done and seven (07) special patrols, 3 of them were over flights and 04 special land patrols in Purús, Yurúa, Atalaya-Sepahua and Madre de Dios sectors between October 2011 and September 2012. The support to the patrols was gasoline, foods, boat rent, supplies (pilas, machetes)

The project supported the operation of the Management Committee, by funding the participation of eight members of the executive commission from Purús and Iñapari (8) at one assembly in Atalaya. The project also sponsored 3 local meetings at Madre de Dios. Additionally, the project team provided technical advice to develop the Annual Operating Plan of the Management Committee. Actions to strengthen the representation of the PNAP Committee have also started, based on analysis of the present strength of the committee and inviting new actors such as ACONADYISH in Yurua. Simultaneously through the project, members of the PCR and PNAP Management Committee have accessed decision making arenas in Lima, Pucallpa and Puerto Maldonado to present their position regarding the Iñapari-Puerto Esperanza terrestrial integration bill.

Finally, this year ORAU has resumed activities to promote the creation of the Yurua

Communal Reserve with SERNANP, a proposal that dates back to 1996, which has been resumed due to its relevance to the Yurua population (Map 2). Although this activity was not included in the initial Work Plan, its importance has led to its inclusion in the revised Work Plan (January 2013 to September 2014). In November 2011 ACONADISH and ORAU presented to SERNAP the revised technical dossier of the Yurua Comunal Reserve.

**Regarding IR 1.3:** During the present year we have carried out an analysis of the main forest use processes in the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor, which has led us to plan our work for the following years with a focus on:

- (1) The MABOSINFRON Conservation Concession (Map 3), through support provided for the organization to carry out a self-evaluation to define long-term vision, opportunities, challenges and activities to be developed in the short-term.
- (2) The communal corporation of Shiringa rubber tappers – “ECOMUSA Jebe del MAP” located in the province of Tahuamanu which has helped us to carry out an analysis, to identify intervention actions in the area.
- (3) Sepahua forest concessionaires in the PNAP buffer zone, through an analysis of the present situation of the forest concessions in the Atalaya Province and an Action Plan destined to support the sustainable management of the concessions. Both documents were approved by the GOREU forest authority. This process had participation from user groups, authorities and civil society. The diagnosis presents updated data from all of the forest concessions granted in the Atalaya province, which will contribute to the strengthening actions of the Forest Information System in the region.
- (4) Madre de Dios forest concessions, which led to an analysis of the present situation of the timber yielding forest concessions, which shows that 63.5% of the forest concessions are operating according to the data provided by the GOREMAD forest administration and 36.5% are currently going through administrative processes or have expired according to reports from the Forestry and Wildlife Resources Supervisory Body (OSINFOR in Spanish). Some of the concessions that have expired and have administrative processes are located within the area of the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor near the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve. With the information of this diagnosis the consortia has defined what and where to work during the following years to improve forest management in the corridor.

Finally, advances were made regarding the analysis of the present situation of the hydrocarbon blocks included in the CCPM. , Blocks 76 and 88 are presently in the environmental evaluation process while block 57 is in production, block 157 has expired and no longer exists and block 188 has no activities, as there is still no proposal for an environmental impact assessment (EIA) for seismic exploration.

### 2.1.2 **IR2 - Key Elements of Natural Resources Governance Functioning in Critical Landscapes**

During this year, support was provided to strengthen capacities to influence decision making and for the local indigenous organizations (FECONAPU and ECOPURUS), regional (ORAU and FENAMAD), SERNANP officers (PNAP and PCR), GORES or regional governments (Ucayali and Madre de Dios), local government of Tahuamanu and the PNAP Management Committee to access information that will enable them to respond to the Iñapari-Puerto Esperanza terrestrial integration bill, which if approved would seriously compromise the integrity of the PIACI and the PAs. To contribute to this, technical information was provided as well as support to access decision making arenas such as the Peruvian Congress for authorities such as the Ministry of the Environment, regional authorities such as GOREMAD, communication media, local forums (FECONAPU VII Congress), and regional forums such as the one found in Madre de Dios. Document 10 reveals the work carried out with communication media and a list of people who received information.

As part of the implementation of an advocacy strategy, information concerning Purus was presented to Peruvian congressmen and congresswomen and authorities from the Ministries of the Environment, Culture and Transport, among others. Based on these actions, several communication actions were promoted and opportunities for coordination and support regarding communication with representatives from the Ministry of Culture and Ministry of the Environment, especially with SERNANP, emerged. For example, the coordination of interviews with its representatives in the media and jointly organizing a field visit with the media, as well as other actions that have enabled us to know their point of view, concerns and the value of their work. This has contributed to the empowerment of the corresponding authorities to raise their voice so that the population may hear it clearly. In fact, the Ministries of Transport, the Environment and Culture have openly communicated their opposition to Bill 1035.

At the same time, we developed an integrated communications strategy that has visibly contributed towards raising the visibility of the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor and also to place it in the national agenda, sparking a growing interest from key sectors of the population regarding its reality, problems and opportunities. This is a first step forwards establishes the basis for future stages of the campaign to be implemented during the following period. As a result, there have been no less than 30 mentions of Purus in leading national media with information that comes directly from our team, including in-depth articles and analytical reports in national and international media, including a field visit, all of which range from a political and social approach to a tourism-related approach.

We have developed a platform of online media and social networks that will be launched, in order to create an informed community that will have a positive influence on decisions affecting corridor, and especially to centralize information resources that promote exchange and debate among opinion leaders and communication media through social networks. This platform has a fast-moving, positive approach that has a user- friendly, generic face and communications work will also be carried out on other

issues relevant to the Amazon under the brand name: ¡Sélvate! (<https://www.facebook.com/selvate> <https://twitter.com/selvate> <http://selvate.lamula.pe/> <http://www.youtube.com/soyselva>) all of this are not finish and is not public yet.

In order to design and develop the marketing campaign (conceptual design, messages and calls to take action) an alliance has been made with CIRCUS-COMUNICACION INTEGRADA S.A.C., one of the top marketing agencies in the country.

Also, the project has supported the strengthening of civil society groups, as the Management Committee of the PNAP and PCR (as described in the previous section). The field team of the project has started activities with MABOSINFRON Association (see previous section) as well as activities with the Forest Management Committee of Sepahua (Ucayali), and the Forest Management Committees of Las Piedras, Muymanu-Manuripe, Tahuamanu and Acre (Madre de Dios). An analysis of these committees was carried out which enabled understanding of the current situation and the identification of ways to strengthen its operation. The Sepahua Committee also received support to create its first AOP; since they already recognized their limitations to undertake strategic actions in the sector. On July 21st, the First Ordinary Assembly of the Atalaya Forest Management Committee was carried out, where the activities that corresponded to the second half of the current year were established and approved.

### 2.1.3 IR3 – Increased Capacity to Utilize Payment for Environment Services (PES)-like and other Economic Incentive Programs

During this year, contributions were made with counterpart funds, towards the improving capacity of the Madre de Dios regional government decision makers (**IR 3.1**) through the work being carried out with the Environmental Services roundtable and Madre de Dios REDD (MSAR, in Spanish), which includes WWF as a member. The project has breathed some new life into the roundtable and has strengthened the public-private relationship and the framework of policies on REDD in Madre de Dios<sup>4</sup> (**action lines 1 and 2**).

During this work period in the field, we agreed on future actions within the project concerning the issue of economic incentives (**action line 1**): management and commercialization of mahogany seeds (Native Communities in Purus, Yurua and MABOSINFRON); vegetable rubber (4 concessions in Tahuamanu); management of natural ponds for fish farming (Yurua) and Brazil nuts (Montesalvado and Puerto Nuevo in Madre de Dios). A contextual analysis for the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor, was carried out which provides information on each work sector of the Consortium and the Key Actors Map of the Economic, Social and Political Analysis of the Tahuamanu-Las Piedras Sector, and Sepahua actors map; Also, specific analyses such as: situation of the timber yielding forest concessions in Atalaya and in Madre de Dios, and the diagnosis of the Shiringa rubber concessions were carried out.

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<sup>4</sup> With Norad funds



#### 2.1.4 **IR4 – Greater Understanding and Solutions for Key Environmental Issues**

The Consortium has contributed strongly towards improving knowledge on decision making processes through a number of analyses on the different issues and through technical information communication explained in previous points and cited annexes.

#### 2.1.5 **Support Unit Services**

Does not apply

### 2.2 CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND USAID KEY ISSUES

#### ▪ **Improve Policies and Policy Implementation**

The Consortium, through its different partners, has signed different cooperation agreements with Government organizations, in order to strengthen our actions in the corridor, which include the following:

- ProNaturaleza signed an Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement with the Ucayali DEFFS, WWF has signed an agreement with SERNANP, with GOREMAD and is on its way to guaranteeing an agreement with the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM in Spanish) with whom it has had long term alliances.
- WWF is coordinating the signing of an agreement with the Ministry of Culture in order to support the development of the PIACI policy.
- The Frankfurt Zoological Society Peru (ZSF) is making advances to sign an Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement with the Ministry of Culture with the goal of joining forces and capacities in order to protect the Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve and the indigenous peoples in isolation or initial contact in the southeast region of Peru.

Advances on Policies, Laws, Agreements and Regulations (PLAR) are in process or finalized):

- The updating process for the management plans has ended and on September 4th of 2012 the **PNAP and PCR master plan** was presented to SERNAP for its approval.
- An **Interinstitutional Cooperation Agreement** was established between **the Atalaya Local Educational Management Units (UGEL Atalaya in Spanish) and the PNAP** in order to develop joint activities that promote the participation of the educational authority in the province on the management of the PNAP and strengthen the capacities of teachers within its ambit.
- Ucayali DEFFS and Atalaya DFFS **approved the Diagnosis of the Present Situation of the Forest Concessions in the Province of Atalaya and the Action**

**Plan (Diagnóstico de la Situación Actual de las Concesiones Forestales en la provincia de Atalaya y el Plan de Acción)** destined to support the sustainable management of the forest concessions in the Atalaya province.

- In the framework of a work meeting the document **“Strategic Defense of the Indigenous Peoples and the Intangibility of the PNAP – PCR PAs and the Territorial Reserves in the Ucayali Region Facing Road Projects (Defensa Estratégica de los Pueblos Indígenas y la Intangibilidad de las ANPs PNAP – RCP y las Reservas Territoriales de la Región Ucayali frente a proyectos carreteros)”** was created, thus **generating an act signed** by FECONAPU, the President of the PNAP Management Committee, ORAU, AIDSESP, ProNaturaleza. This act defines activities to defend the lives of the indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and the intangibility of the PAs and TRs.
- A proposal was worked on jointly with the Indigenous Landscapes (IL) Consortium to **modify the regulations of PIACI 28736 law**. This also includes the proposal to **modify the operation regulation** of the **Multi-sector Committee** both were presented on June 6<sup>th</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> before INDEPA.
- August 9th and 10th, the Multi-sector Committee **approved the five official documents that declare the existence of peoples in isolation in the five territorial reserves** (Murunahua, Mashco Piro, Madre de Dios, Kugapakori-Nahua-Nanti and Isconahua). These documents support the issue of the Supreme Decree that reclassifies the Territorial Reserves to Indigenous Reserves, which have already been presented to the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers.
- On September 4<sup>th</sup> the forum to analyze the Iñapari-Puerto Esperanza land interconnection bill took place, which led to signing an **agreement where authorities, grassroots and non-government organizations expressed their disagreement with the bill** due to its social and environmental impacts.

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### 2.2.1 Increase Gender Awareness and Gender-related Program Outcomes

A first version of the Gender Action Plan has been produced for the project, and is being modified and updated with field information.

ProNaturaleza is working at the institutional level on a Gender Action Plan, which began by carrying out a survey among all of the ProNaturaleza staff and with a workshop on September 06<sup>th</sup> and 07<sup>th</sup> provided by Monserrate Blanco Lobo and Saraswati Rodriguez from the ICAA Support Unit.

SZF has begun creating its institutional gender policy through surveys and an analysis.

The members of the Consortium have participated in the different training opportunities provided by ICAA Support Unit:

- Gender Analysis workshop in organizations and environmental projects in the city of Lima on January 24<sup>th</sup> and 25<sup>th</sup>, 2012.
- Virtual conference on gender plan advances, to be implemented among the Consortium social institutions.
- “Planning with a gender approach in environmental organizations (planificación con enfoque de género en organizaciones ambientales)” workshop in Quito.
- Workshop course “Gender methodologies applied to local environmental management (Metodologías de Género Aplicadas a la gestión ambiental local)” where the social building process of identity and gender relations was identified bases on personal experience.

### **2.2.2 Strengthening of Selected Regional Organizations and Institutions**

During its first year of implementation, the project strengthened key actors for the conservation of the corridor, such as ECOPURUS (executor of the Purus Communal Reserve administration contract), the PNAP, PCR and MABOSINFRON Management Committees. For ECOPURUS, as mentioned in RI 1, a participatory analysis was carried out at the institutional level with participation from representatives from all of its field bases (26 communities, including FECONAPU) on August 23<sup>rd</sup> and 24<sup>th</sup>, 2012 (42 participants). This analysis resulted in an organization timeline, an analysis of strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats. The need for greater communication and understanding on the meaning of ECOPURUS was detected, mainly at the base level but also at the government institutional level in the Purus Province.

There was a similar institutional analysis with MABOSINFRON, during a meeting with its members. As a result, necessary activities for the operation of the conservation concession, such as a delimitation or boundary demarcation and signaling were identified, as well as the need for a training plan and the implementation of a potential activity that will generate economic incomes.

For the management committees, a self-evaluation has been planned with the directive board of the Purus Communal Reserve Management Committee for the beginning of the next fiscal year. However, analysis has shown that this committee requires a greater presence of institutions (only ECOPURUS, FECONAPU, UGEL and CCNN participate at the moment) including other government institutions such as the municipality, Sub Region, and National Police Service. Regarding the PNAP Management Committee, support was provided to the Madre de Dios executive sub-commission to develop 03 local assemblies and to participate in events that are relevant to PNAP conservation

(e.g. meetings in Lima on the 1035/CR bill).

As a result of the work carried out during the first year, two small grants will be made from matching funds (WWF Donor) to provide support to MABOSINFRON from 2013 in order to strengthen concession management and administration. It became clear that we could play a very important role in learning exchanges, through generating a series of inter-organizational learning events for the PNAP, PCR Management Committees, the Manu National Park, Tambopata National Reserve and Amarakaeri Communal Reserve.

### **2.2.3 Improve Region-wide Capacity for Conservation Through Training**

Does not apply

### **2.2.4 Increase Indigenous Peoples' Participation**

The involvement of the indigenous population in PNAP management has been increased. For example, the indigenous federation ACONADIYSH has been included in the PNAP Management Committee executive sub-commission in Yurua. This inclusion is crucial since this federation represents the 7 most important native communities in the Yurua Basin. The support provided to the Yurua surveillance committees, formed by members of 4 indigenous communities from this river basin, has resulted in maintaining the interest of the local population on protection and surveillance actions for their community territories as well as the Murunahua territorial reserve.

The work carried out with ECOPURUS (institutional diagnosis), has established a basis to promote a greater involvement of representatives from native communities in Purus in decision making within this organization. A similar situation at the PCR Management Committee level will enable a greater participation and involvement of the indigenous population on PA management, which will be carried out next fiscal year.

The project also promoted the participation of the indigenous population in the discussion on Bill 1035. There was participation from FECONAPU indigenous leaders in 1 meeting (Lima), 1 forum (Puerto Maldonado) and 2 public audiences (Lima and Puerto Esperanza). The participation of Ucayali (Purus) and Madre de Dios indigenous leaders in 3 meetings with the multi-sector commission of the then INDEPA in Pucallpa and Lima, resulted in the approval that declared the existence of the PIACI. This is now an input to support the shift from the territorial reserve category to indigenous reserve. For the gender issue, an ORAU indigenous leader received support to participate in the “Planning a gender approach in environmental organizations workshop (Planificación con enfoque de género en organizaciones ambientales)”, organized by the Support Unit

and carried out in Quito (Ecuador).

During this period we worked with the following indigenous groups in the Andean Amazon:

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Amahuaca	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cashinahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cacataibo
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Culina	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yanesha
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Mastanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Siona
<input type="checkbox"/>	Piro	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cofán
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Sharanahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ese' ejja
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Asháninka	<input type="checkbox"/>	Amarakaeri
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Yaminahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Arazaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Harakmbut	<input type="checkbox"/>	Huachipaeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Machiguenga	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sapitieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Toyoeri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Isconahua	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pukirieri
<input type="checkbox"/>	Shuar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Quechua, Aymara
<input type="checkbox"/>	Kichwa	<input type="checkbox"/>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Secoya	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shipibo
		<input type="checkbox"/>	Otros

### 2.2.6 Climate Change – Adaptation

The conceptual framework was designed for the activities that correspond to the analysis of vulnerability and climate change adaption. This conceptual framework was prepared based on a prior bibliographical review of experiences developed at the national and international level, as well as the conceptual frameworks developed at the policies and science levels, which support the methodological route to define an adaption plan and the climate change vulnerability study. There was a follow up on this issue with the regional and local government level, which enabled the proposal of a work and activities agenda in the regional context.

This year the implementation of project activities was planned using two work scales, one at the corridor level and another at the local level (province), which will be executed during the next fiscal year. In this case, it was established that the work at the corridor level will be led by WWF<sup>5</sup> and will produce a vulnerability analysis at the ecosystems level, which will be disseminated and presented to the corresponding regional institutions. This analysis will support the creation of a climate change strategy for the Ucayali region, which is already underway. Also, at the local level, CARE is leading this process in the Purus (Ucayali) and Tahuamanu (Madre de Dios) provinces, based on “Climate Vulnerability and Capacity

<sup>5</sup> SALL Family Foundation counterpart funds

Analysis (CVCA)” that will produce climate change adaption plans for these provinces. CARE has carried out training workshops on CVCA and Cristal tools for specialists that will support these processes in Tahuamanu and Purus starting the next fiscal year.

### 2.2.7 Climate Change (Sustainable Landscapes, REDD+)

WWF<sup>6</sup> is in charge of the MSAR technical secretary and also participates in its different commissions and sub commissions as a member. For example, WWF has promoted some projects that will lead to the development of an MRV system for Madre de Dios within the baseline of the commission, with achievements from the sub-commissions:

- Deforestation analysis sub-commission – MSAR: the goal of this involvement was to create an official methodology to estimate historic deforestation in Madre de Dios. The sub-commission identified 6 methodologies to analyze deforestation from Madre de Dios, proposed by different organizations (IIAP, AIDER, CDC-UNALM, MINAM – DGOT, REDD MDD Consortium and Madre Dios –Pando Consortium) with the selection of one, CDC – UNALM, since it had the most solid technical stance. This methodology has already been made official by GOREMAD and its acceptance by MINAM is pending.
- The deforestation modeling sub-commission – MSAR: has identified 5 methodologies for deforestation projection (BAN-AIDER, AIDER, Renzo Guidice, IPAM, Winrock ACCA) with the goal of determining an appropriate methodology for the region, this discussion is pending for the future.
- The biomass estimation and forest carbon mapping sub-commission – MSAR: WWF is in charge of this sub-commission, promoting discussion arenas and gathering information from parcels (permanent and temporary) established in the MDD region as a base to estimate biomass through the analysis of data and methodological protocols. For this process information from a total of 593 parcels was gathered, which belonged to 9 information sources, some permanent (WWF – PPM, RAINFOR) and most were temporary sample parcels. The information sources are the following:
  - Amazon Basin Conservation Association (Asociación para la Conservación de la Cuenca Amazónica, ACCA)
  - Amazon Forest Inventory Network (Red Amazónica de Inventarios Forestales, RAINFOR)
  - Association for Investigation and Integral Development (Asociación para la Investigación y Desarrollo Integral, AIDER)
  - Amazon Forests (Bosques Amazónicos, BAM)

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<sup>6</sup> SALL Family Foundation y NORAD counterpart funds

- Forests Society and Development (Bosques, Sociedad y Desarrollo) and World Wildlife Fund for Carnegie's Demo LIDAR calibration (BSD/WWF/Carnegie)
- Sustainable Rural Development (Desarrollo Rural Sustentable, DRIS)
- Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (Instituto de Investigaciones de la Amazonía Peruana, IIAP)
- Pumaquiro Concession
- WWF and forest concessionaires: collaboration with an international NGO and local businesses to establish permanent parcels as part of the sustainable forest certification process.

This information and its analysis has been useful to identify information gaps regarding biomass in the MDD forests, which will serve as an input to create the biomass and regional carbon map in a participative process with collaboration from its different institutions and GOREMAD. The information analysis has currently ended and has been disseminated and approved by GOREMAD and now the process to install new biomass estimation parcels to cover identified information gaps and generate the biomass/carbon map for the region is being initiated (see <http://www.tambopata-bahuaja.info/leermas4.html>).

### 3. NETWORKING AND SYNERGY

#### 3.1. ANDEAN AMAZON LEVEL

Does not apply.

#### 3.2. NATIONAL LEVEL

At the national level, work has been carried out with national government institutions, especially SERNANP (for the PA) and the Vice Minister of Intercultural Affairs (for TRs). Collaborative work also began with the Ministry of the Environment while a relationship with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is being initiated to address the issue of the Purus Action Plan.

Simultaneously, collaborative work has been carried out at the national level with Government entities, AIDSEP and other NGOs (including other ICAA consortiums) to present the risks implied of the approval of the Iberia – Puerto Esperanza land interconnection bill.

#### 3.3. SUB NATIONAL LEVEL

At the sub-regional level work has been carried out closely with the Regional Government of Ucayali (GOREU) with the General Bureau of Forestry and Wildlife (DGFFS in Spanish) and with the staff in charge of the PIACI issue. Work has been carried out with the Madre de Dios Regional Government (GOREMAD), mainly with the natural resource direction in the framework of the Environmental Services Roundtable and REDD+ (MSAR) and with the PIACI indigenous affairs office.

At the civil society level, actions have been coordinated with FENAMAD.

At the MDD level, work has been carried out in a collaborative and coordinated manner with the other ICAA consortiums and the ISU, as well as with other projects financed by USAID such as Perú Bosques. The greatest challenge is to maintain clear coordination to minimize efforts and achieve an improved impact in the region without over-saturating the actors and communities.

In Ucayali, the collaborative work carried out with the Indigenous Peoples Consortium, specifically on the indigenous peoples in isolation has been key to the results achieved.

### 3.4. LANDSCAPE LEVEL

At the landscape level we have been coordinating with the four other ICAA consortiums where we have overlapping topics or geographies. As a result we have made some modifications to our work plan, for example we have refrained from working on the Forest Burning Alert System (Sistema de Alerta de Quemadas) since the MDD Consortium is already working on this.

Coordinations have also begun with other local actors such as provincial municipalities in Purus, Atalaya and Tahuamanu as well as with institutions such as the Peruvian Amazon Research Institute (IIAP) and the NGO APECO.

There are coordination actions and work with the indigenous organizations FECONAPU (Purus) and ACONADISH (Yurua).

### 3.5. OTHERS

Another organization with whom we have begun to coordinate is DOI (ICAA), to address the issue of the indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation.

## 4. IMPACT OF LEVERAGED RESOURCES

The complementary support provided by Blue Moon Fund to **Propurús** has been of great importance to the execution of activities in the Yurua sector of the CCPM. This organization has financed most of the staff costs and supported complementary actions to follow up on the threats to the Murunahua Territorial Reserve and consolidation actions in the PA and indigenous territories corridor that exists along the Ucayali – Acre (Brazil) border.

## 5. PERFORMANCE MANAGEMENT PLAN

Up to the present date, the Purus-Manu Landscape PMP had not been approved since we had been waiting on its approval by ICAA. As a result of its approval, a



new version of the Consortium PMP has been presented along with a work plan for the period of January 2013 – September 2014.

## 6. SUCCESS STORIES

Several years ago there were no visible advances regarding the legal security of the areas destined for the Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation and Initial Contact. This year, due to the political interest of INDEPA (Ministry of Culture), and the efforts made by the regional organizations ORAU and FENAMAD, regional and local governments as well as the support of two ICAA consortiums (PM and LI), important advances have been made. The starting point was the reactivation of the Multi-sector Committee which was established by the Law for the Protection of Indigenous Peoples in Isolation or Initial Contact (Law 28736) which gathers several government sectors, indigenous federations and academic institutions in order to make decisions on the future of the territorial reserves. This led to its fourth 2012 meeting, held in August, when the Multi-sector Committee approved the five files presented to acknowledge the PIACI who inhabit the present territorial reserves acknowledged by the Peruvian Government: Murunahua, Mashco Piro, Madre de Dios, Kugapakori-Nahua-Nanti-otros and Isconahua. The acknowledgement of their existence is the first step towards the definitive protection of the territories that they inhabit, which must continue by supporting the proposed reclassification from the present territorial reserves to indigenous reserves. Although this shift may be understood as an administrative process, it must be viewed as a political declaration of commitment to protect these populations made by the Peruvian Government.

## 7. ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

To support the harvest of mahogany seeds activity carried out by the Purus indigenous population, identified as a feasible option to generate economic incomes, the project has decided to demonstrate its biological (and economic) sustainability; especially considering that this is a species that is included in the CITES Appendices and also in the world endangered species list. At the request of USAID, a technical justification was prepared to support that the harvest of mahogany seeds in this area can be carried out in a manner that guarantees the wellbeing of the populations that are used for extraction. This information served as a base to plan a scientific study that will enable the improvement of this activity, which will be developed the following fiscal year.

## 8. SUMMARY

### 8.1 ACHIEVEMENTS

1. Alto Purus National Park and the Purus Communal Reserve Management Plans are updated and presented to SERNANP on September 4, 2012.

2. The Multi-sector Committee acknowledges the existence of the Indigenous Peoples in Voluntary Isolation in the five territorial reserves, which is a crucial step for the establishment of the Indigenous Reserves that provides them with a greater legal protection.
3. Public opinion has been activated (authorities, sectors, grassroots organizations, NGOs and media) on the importance of the protection of the PIACI and PAs in Purus.

## 8.2 CHALLENGES AND ADJUSTMENTS

Threats created by the proposed Iñapari – Puerto Esperanza terrestrial integration law, which led the Consortium to mobilize its resources to inform several actors on the importance of the PAs and the indigenous peoples in isolation, as well as the social and environmental risks of this proposal which is still has a green light up to the present moment.

The initial field work took longer than initially planned, which implied a delay in project activities. However, since these were actions that had been worked on for years by WWF, ProNaturaleza, SZF and Propurús and because there were counterpart funds from Moore, the activities related directly to the support in PNAP and PCR management were not significantly delayed.

## Annexes

**Annex 1:** Analysis of the Context of the Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor (in another file)

### Acronyms

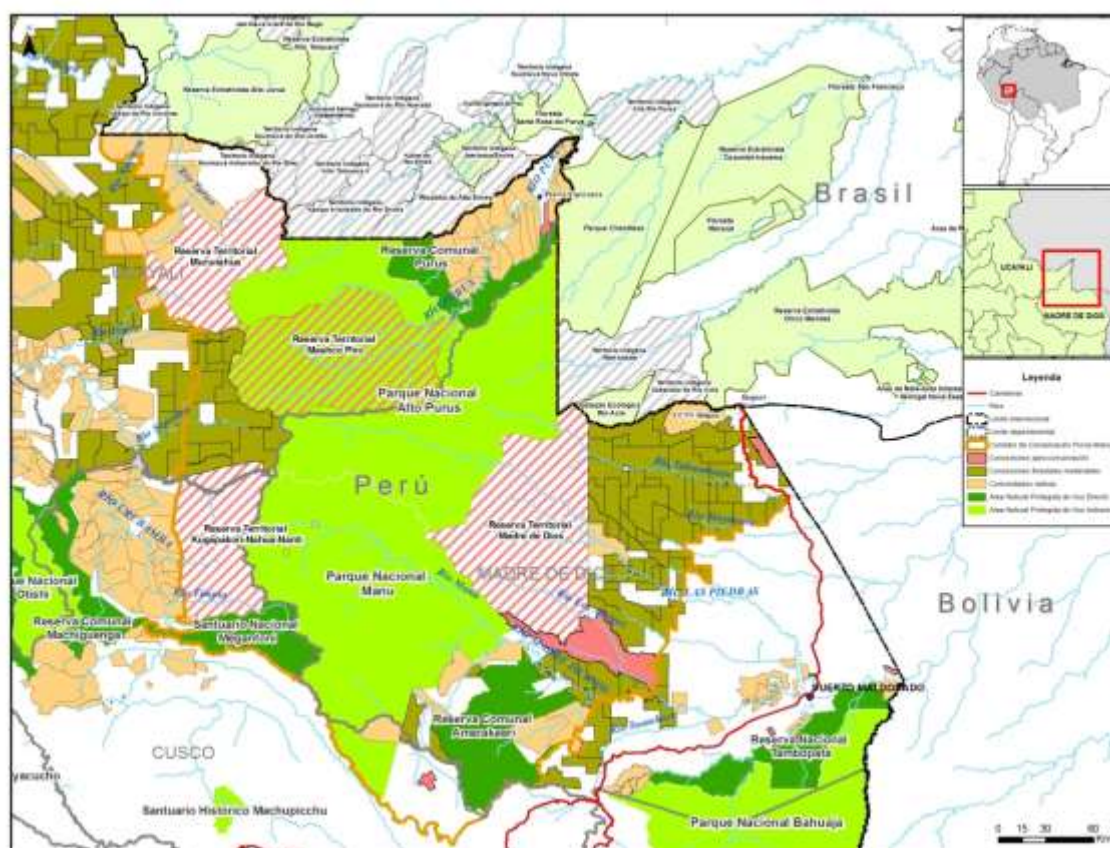
Acronym / Abbreviation	Name
ACONADYSH	Association of Native Communities for the Integrated Development of Yurúa Yono Sharakoiai
AIDSEP	Interethnic Association for the Development of the Peruvian Amazon
ANP	Natural Protected Areas
ARA	Regional Environmental Authority
CAP	Capacity Strengthening Indicators
CdGB	Forest Management Committee
CIAM	Amazon Interregional Council

COICA	Coordinating Body for Indigenous Peoples' Organizations of the Amazon Basin
CVCA	Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Analysis
DEFFS	Executive Office for Forests and Wild Fauna
DOI	United States Department of the Interior
ECOPURÚS	Implementer of the Contract to Manage the Purús Communal Reserve
FECONAPU	Federation of Native Communities from Alto Purús
FENAMAD	Native Federation of the Madre de Dios River and Its Tributaries
GOREMAD	Regional Government of Madre de Dios
GORES	Regional Governments
GOREU	Regional Government of Ucayali
IBC	Common Good Institute
ICAA	Initiative for Conservation in the Andean Amazon
INDEPA	National Institute for the Development of Andean, Amazonian and Afro-Peruvian Peoples
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MABOSINFRON	Management of Forests Without Borders in the La Novia River Watershed
MINCUL	Ministry of Culture
MINSA	Ministry of Health
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSAR	Madre de Dios REDD Roundtable
ORAU	Regional Organization for AIDESEP in Ucayali
PIACI	Indigenous Peoples Living in Isolation or Initial Contact
PIAV	Indigenous Peoples Living in Voluntary Isolation
PMCC	Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor
PNAP	Alto Purús National Park
POA	Operational Plan
POL	Policy Indicators

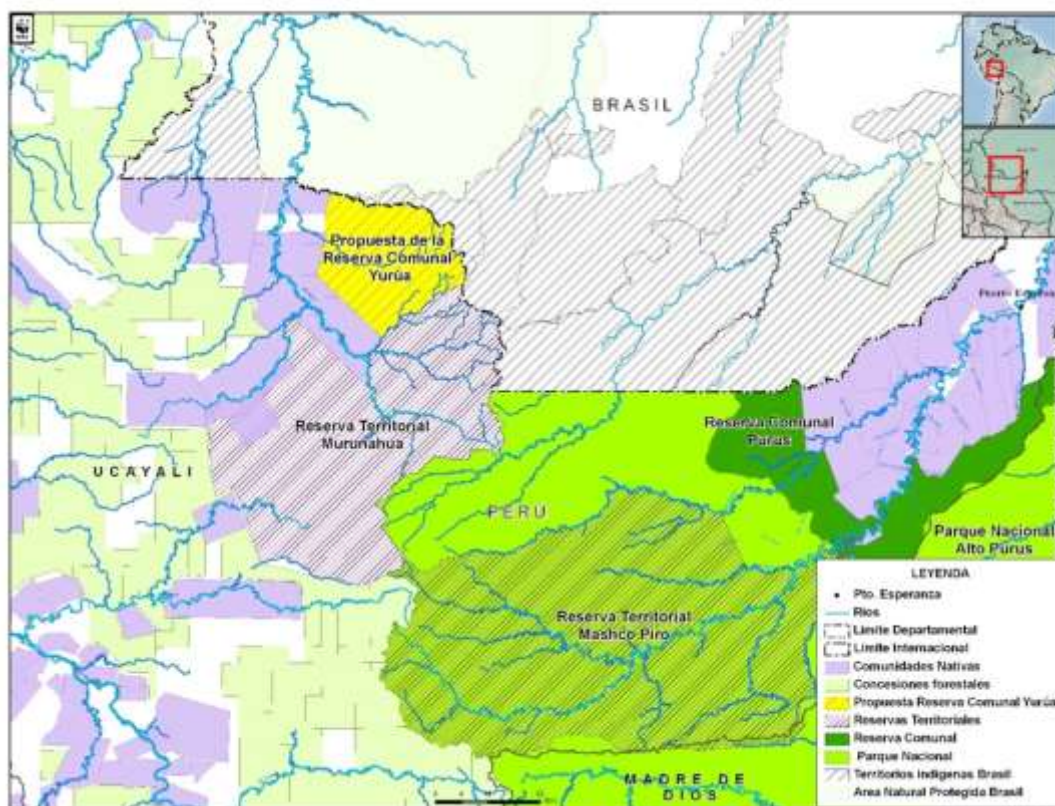
ProNaturaleza	Peruvian Foundation for the Conservation of Nature
RCP	Purus Communal Reserve
RRNN	Natural Resources
RT	Territorial Reserve
RTMDD	Madre de Dios Territorial Reserve
SERNANP	National Protected Areas Service
SZF	Frankfurt Zoological Society
UA	Support Unit
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

## Maps

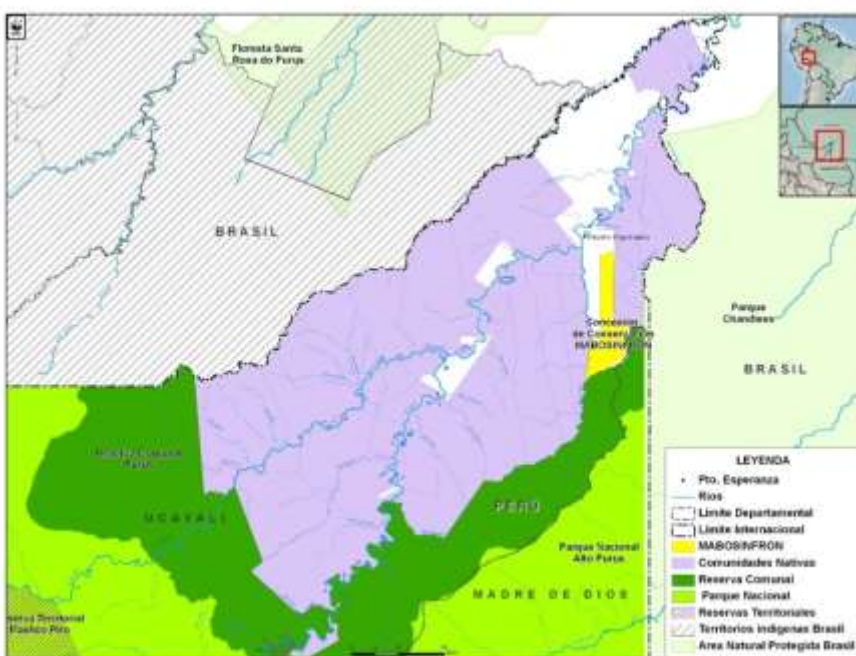
Map 1. Action area of the Purus Manu Conservation Corridor project



Map 2. Yurúa Communal Reserve proposal

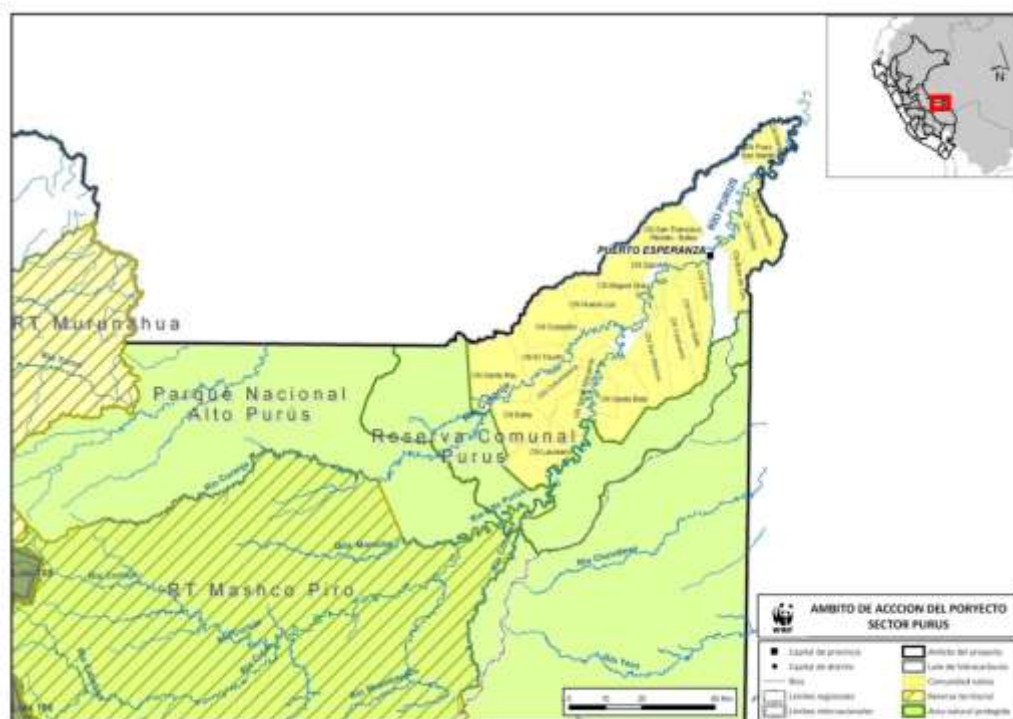


Map 3. Location of the MABOSINFRON Conservation Concession

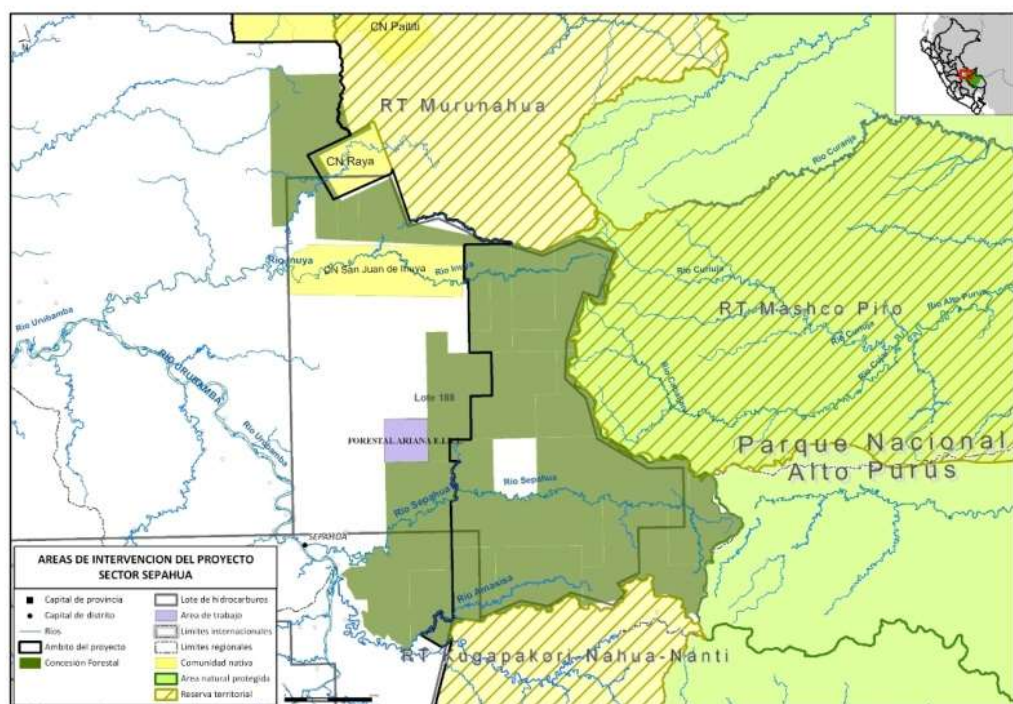


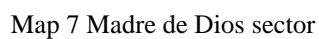


Map 4. Purús sector



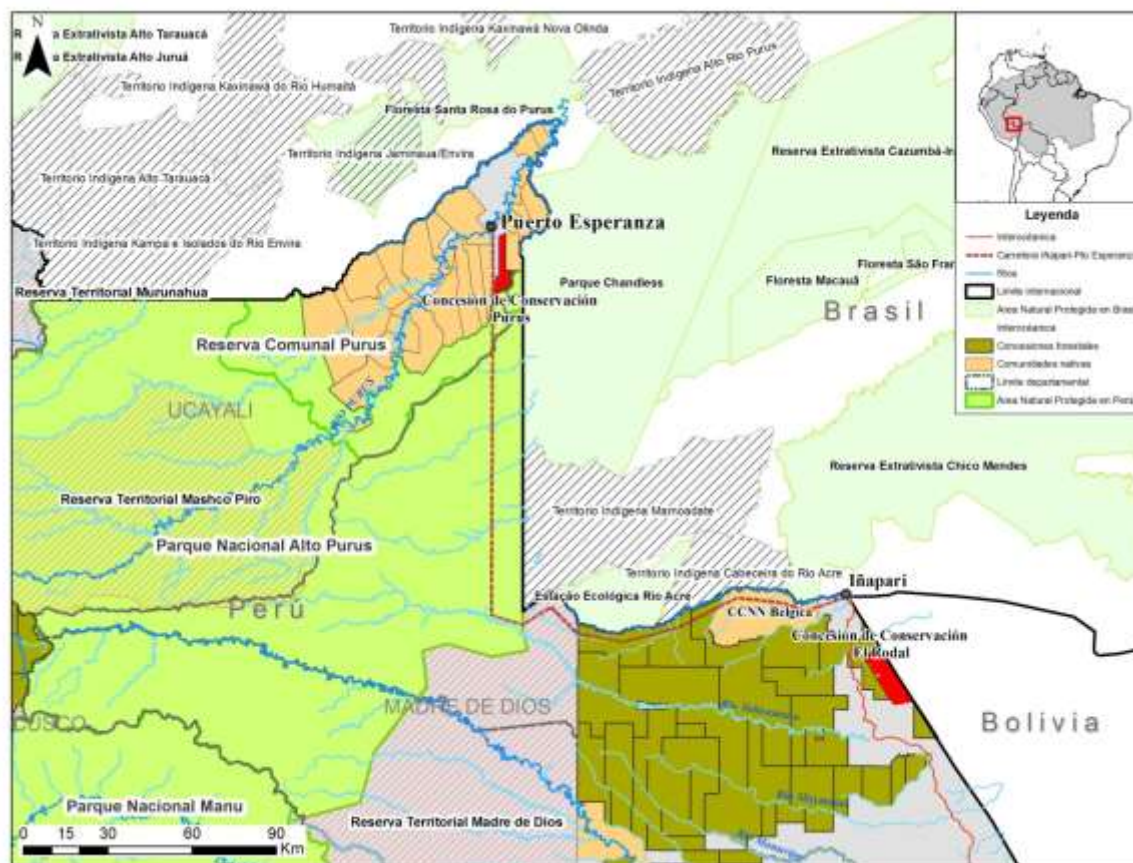
Map 5. Sepahua sector







Map 8. Proposal of terrestrial connection between Puerto Esperanza and Iñapari



**List of documents sent to USAID (in separated files)**

**Document 1:** ECOPURUS self-evaluation

**Document2:** Registry list of equipment provided by the project for the control and surveillance posts or the PNAP and PCR offices

**Document3:** PNAP Patrols October 2011 to September 2012

**Document 4:** Self-diagnosis of MABOSINFRON

**Document 5:** Diagnosis of the Current Situation of the Forest Concessions in the Atalaya Province (Ucayali)

**Document 6:** Action Plan destined to support the sustainable management of the concessions in the Atalaya Province (Ucayali)

**Document 7:** Analysis of the present situation of the timber concessions in Tahuamanu/Las Piedras (MDD)



**Document 8:** Diagnosis of the Shiringa rubber Production Chain for ECOMUSA

**Document 9:** Analysis of the present situation of the hydrocarbon blocks in the “Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor”

**Document 10:** Communication products produced and distributed by the project

**Document 11:** Diagnosis of the Tahuamanu/Las Piedras (MDD) forest management committees

**Document 12:** Diagnosis of the Sepahua (Ucayali) forest management committees

**Document 14:** Map of Sepahua Actors

**Document 15:** Conceptual basis for the design of an adaptation plan for the “Purus-Manu Conservation Corridor”

**Document 16:** Bases for the biological sustainability of mahogany seed extraction

**Document 17:** Answer to the observations and comments made for the third trimester report (April to June 2012)

**Docuement18:** Project staff